

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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POLISH, GDR, SOVIET FORCES TO HOLD EXERCISE

LD191754 Warsaw PAP in English 1649 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 19 -- In line with the military training plan of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty states, operational-tactical exercise "Friendship-87" will be carried out in north-western Poland on July 27-31 with participation of selected commanders, staffs, and units of the National People's Army of the GDR, the Soviet Army, and the Polish Army. The exercise is to further improve cooperation of staffs and troops in the uniform defensive system of brotherly armies.

The exercise will involve some 13 thousand soldiers and it will be led by chief of the main board of military training of the Polish Army, General Wojciech Baranski.

FURTHER ON CSSR-USSR MILITARY EXERCISES

Observers Comment

LD181822 Prague CTK in English 1658 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 18 (CTK) -- Observers from 18 countries which have signed the Helsinki Final Act and the document of the Stockholm Conference today watched the Czechoslovak-Soviet military exercises in North Bohemia.

They were accompanied by first deputy chief of staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army Lieutenant General Jiri Brychta and deputy commander of the exercises Major General Gennadiy Shtyrov [name and title as received] who acquainted them with the combat situation. They had an opportunity to see ground and air operations taking place only several dozens of meters from their post.

Speaking to CTK during the exercises, Colonel Otto Greiherr Grote from the FRG said that the exchange of observers under the new Stockholm regime was progress compared with the past and a step in the correct direction, and basis on which further steps can be taken to build mutual confidence.

Brigadier General De Vogel of the Netherlands said he was glad to be present at the exercises and have a close look at the tactics of Czechoslovak and Soviet units.

British Lieutenant Colonel J.J. Maynard voiced the view that the exchange of observers can help establish contacts between the two European military blocs.

Later today, the observers watched the loading of Soviet tanks on a train and leave the area of the exercises.

Brigadier General Waldo E. Freeman of the United States told CTK said [as received] this was his first visit to a Warsaw Treaty country and first opportunity to watch Warsaw armies in the field. This was very, very interesting and useful to me, a professional soldier, he said and appreciated the observers' accommodation during the exercises.

Colonel Sandor Nemeth from Hungary said that all articles of the Stockholm document were fulfilled. He was satisfied the observers could become well acquainted with the course of the exercises. They could see everything they wanted to see and all their questions were answered.

Lieutenant General Jiri Brychta, first deputy chief of staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, said in his interview with CTK: "We have done everything for the observation to be in full harmony with all points of the Stockholm document. We have succeeded in this according to official statements by representatives of the observers from the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states, non-aligned and neutral countries. They all appreciated that the organization and course of the exercises did not have the character of a threat. They can prove this to their governments and thus fulfill their basic function and mission of their activity as required by the Stockholm document. By precise organization of the observation, the Czechoslovak People's Army and its members try to help build confidence between states in harmony with the defence doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty and the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia."

The commander of the exercises Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the central group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia, gave a dinner for the foreign observers tonight. They also saw a performance of the art ensemble of the central group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia.

Observers Return to Prague

LD191649 Prague CTK in English 1431 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 19 (CTK) -- Observers from 18 countries which have signed the Helsinki Final Act and the document of the Stockholm Conference, who watched Czechoslovak-Soviet military exercises in north-west Bohemia, returned to Prague today.

They inspected the Military Museum, Prague Castle and the National Theatre and walked along the pedestrian zone in the centre of Prague.

Lieutenant General Jiri Brychta, first deputy chief of staff of the Czechoslovak People's Army, gave a luncheon for the foreign generals and officers at the end of their stay in Czechoslovakia.

'Final Stage' of Maneuvers

LD192032 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] The final stage of the joint Czechoslovak-Soviet military exercise was marked by quick changes in tactical situations, a dynamic combat action pace, and continuous coordination of actions between air and ground forces. The activity continued according to the fundamental defensive theme of the entire exercise. When the combat action ended, the first tracked of military transport vehicles began to prepare for the trip back to their respective garrisons. The exercises helped the troops' preparedness and expressed our side's responsibility toward the Stockholm accords.

CPSU CC SECRETARY BIRYUKOVA CONCLUDES VISIT

AU181840 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee from 13 to 18 July Aleksandra Biryukova, CPSU Central Committee secretary, made a working visit to Bulgaria. She was received by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Comrades Grisha Filipov and Emil Khristov had talks with Comrade Aleksandra Biryukova.

The participants in the talks briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the 13th BCP and 27th CPSU Congresses. They noted with satisfaction that comprehensive cooperation and coming together between the two countries is successfully developing and has new achievements. The BCP and CPSU will continue to contribute to strengthening the integrational processes, and developing and asserting the new forms of cooperation, such as direct production relations and joint trusts. At the talks opinions were exchanged on some issues of the two parties' and on issues related to industry for man.

Aleksandra Biryukova and the persons accompanying her visited Gabrovo and Plovdiv Okrugs. They also visited many enterprises in Sofia and the okrugs. A meeting with the leadership of the "Industry for Man" Association took place.

On 18 July Aleksandra Biryukova departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia Airport she was seen off by Comrade Emil Khristov and other responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee, and by Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

NICU CEAUSESCU ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT 15 JULY

AU171714 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jul 87 p 6

[Text] On 15 July Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Union of Communist Youth, ended the official visit he had made at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRG'S GENSCHERHolds Talks With Zhivkov

AU171147 Sofia BTA in English 1127 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov Received Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Federal vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, who is paying an official visit here.

"You made a nice trip to the FRG," Mr Genscher told the Bulgarian leader.

"I had some very useful talks there," Mr Todor Zhivkov replied, and he reaffirmed his satisfaction with the results of his recent official visit to the FRG.

Laying emphasis on the stable rates at which Bulgarian-West German business cooperation is progressing, the Bulgarian head of state and the federal minister pointed out that the latter's current visit, too, opens up opportunities for a further expansion and promotion of bilateral relations.

Pressing international issues were also on their agenda. Mr Zhivkov indicated that the complicated situation in the world calls for urgent action to eliminate the nuclear threat and to halt the arms race. The conviction was expressed that an achievement already this year of a Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles in Europe would mark an important stage on the road towards reaching disarmament agreements in other areas, too. It was stressed that progress in this direction will take the concerted efforts of all states, that the problems of the present-day world should be addressed with a sense of political realism, with due regard for the security interests of all peoples.

Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher pointed out that the Federal Government will be doing everything possible for large-scale disarmament in all fields as a way of building a correlation of forces in Europe that would be stable, balanced and thus safe for all states. He said that the cooperation, which all states are seeking, can be promoted only if confidence replaces the apprehension excited by a threat from the other side.

Today Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher was also received by Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Zhivkov Lunch; Atanasov Meeting

AU172035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov gave an official luncheon in honor of Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The luncheon, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, ministers, and the officials accompanying the visitor.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher was also received by Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who informed the guest of the successes in Bulgaria's socioeconomic development and the restructuring being carried out in different fields of social life. Emphasis was once again laid on the positive development of the traditional good relations between Bulgaria and the FRG.

Press Conference in Sofia

AU171743 Sofia BTA in English 1559 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA) -- Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG is optimistic about the relations between the FRG and Bulgaria. His optimism comes from the stable development of these relations, which received a great impetus from Mr Todor Zhivkov's recent visit to the FRG, Mr Genscher said at a press conference today.

He announced that the dialogue between the two countries will be kept going in the following weeks and months through an exchange of visits. "We have every reason to say that the cooperation between the FRG and Bulgaria sets an example of what two states of different social systems can do together to improve the situation in Europe and to help strengthen peace and security in Europe," he said.

He added that his talks in Bulgaria were based on the agreements reached in the FRG. The two countries will broaden their cooperation in the fields of the economy, trade, science and culture. Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher noted that the setting up of a joint bank in Munich is an important stage in the development of the economic ties between the FRG and Bulgaria and that it will contribute to the establishment of joint companies and industrial cooperation. The foreign minister of the FRG spoke in support of the idea to promote bilateral cooperation in the field of techno-scientific progress.

Mr Genscher then went on to discuss certain aspects of his country's foreign policy. He said that the Federal Republic would like to see an agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on eliminating the U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles. The foreign minister of the FRG believes that chemical weapons can be eliminated world-wide by the end of this year. "The Federal Government, Mr Genscher said, is supporting all efforts aimed at strengthening confidence and security in Europe. Our responsibility for the salvation of the world is much greater than the responsibility of any previous generation in the history of mankind. Being aware of this the East and the West must work together in order to tackle the challenges of our age. It is necessary to have everywhere new thinking and to have an awareness of the joint responsibility for peace and cooperation," he said.

Answering journalists' questions, Mr Genscher noted that the contacts between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the European Economic Community play an important role in strengthening confidence.

He said that the East-West relations have other aspects besides the military balance and that these relations should be developed along their entire spectrum by at the same time creating better conditions for economic cooperation.

Expects U.S.-USSR Agreement

LD171412 Hamburg DPA in German 1237 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Sofia (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expects the conclusion of a U.S.-Soviet treaty on the removal of shorter and medium [as received] range nuclear forces "in this year still." Such an agreement would be "a historical chance for a far-reaching breakthrough" in the disarmament efforts, the minister said on Friday at the end of his 2-day talks with the Bulgarian state and party leadership at a press conference in Sofia.

Genscher called for the removal of "yesterday's concept of the enemy" and for a "new thinking," supported "by the joint responsibility of East and West" for disarmament and peace. Any disarmament policy must be accompanied by closer cultural, scientific and economic cooperation between East and West.

Genscher offered his Bulgarian interlocutors the opportunity for the up-and-coming Bulgarian managers in the economy to work for specific periods in German firms in order to learn about the German market and modern management. He further announced the visit of a German delegation, in September, which is to negotiate an agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between Bonn and Sofia.

The foreign minister also handed over in Sofia the draft agreement on the establishment of an FRG cultural institute.

After years of refusal by Bulgaria, partly because of consideration for the GDR, the establishment of the first Western cultural institute in the Bulgarian capital has thereby come within reach. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon, Genscher flew on to Varna on the Black Sea, where he is planning a 2-day private visit.

Tours Varna City, Okrug

AU172037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] This afternoon FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, accompanied by Minister Petur Mladenov, arrived in Varna. At Varna Airport he was met by Bogdan Karavenchev, the mayor of Varna. During his stay, Hans-Dietrich Genscher will acquaint himself with the sights of Varna City and Okrug.

Mladenov Discusses Gulf War

LD191132 Hamburg DPA in German 0938 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) intends to meet for talks with his U.S. counterpart George Shultz on the sidelines of the UN Security Council session in New York.

The Foreign Ministry in Bonn said that Genscher, who is in Bulgaria, and Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov today discussed the prospects for passing a Security Council resolution on ending the 7-year-long Gulf war. During the discussion, Genscher assessed joint efforts by the West, the Soviet Union, and China toward a solution of the Iraq-Iran conflict as being significant progress in international relations. [passage omitted]

Departs After Mladenov Talks

AU191722 Sofia BTA in English 1625 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Varna, July 19 (BTA) -- Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, left this country today after an official visit to Bulgaria.

At Varna Airport, he was seen off by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

TRADE MINISTER KHRISTOV MEETS EEC AMBASSADORS

AU171754 Sofia BTA in English 1553 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA) -- Mr Khristo Khristo, minister of trade, had a meeting today with the ambassadors and trade representatives of the European Economic Community member-states.

The participants in the meeting discussed matters related to the normalization of the relations between Bulgaria and the Community and Bulgaria's joining the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

FURTHER ON AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets Charter 77's Vaclav Havel

AU171123 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Friedrich Orter dispatch from Prague on Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock's current official visit to the CSSR]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] This morning Foreign Minister Alois Mock demonstratively invited Charter 77 signatory Vaclav Havel to a breakfast in the residence of the Austrian ambassador to Prague. Mock does not consider this to be interference in the CSSR's domestic affairs.

[Begin Mock recording] Look, one always has to face this problem. We understand that everyone who comes to Austria expresses his views freely and I also see it as part of good-neighborly relations when Austrians come to this country and show that they feel overall affinity with a State Prize laureate and with his ideas. [end recording]

Havel said it is very important that not only he but Charter 77 representatives in general are received by Western statesmen. This helps not only himself, but also upgrades the work of Charter 77. Asked whether Gorbachev's reform course also influences the Charter 77 movement, Havel said that the situation has slightly improved and pressure by police has somewhat diminished. One example of this is that he was permitted to come to the breakfast with the Austrian foreign minister. In former times this would have been impossible. This is a certain success but actually the changes are only microscopic, Havel stated.

In the evening Mock is going to meet with Cardinal Tomasek. The Austrian delegation's official visit to Prague will conclude with the signing of an environmental protection agreement. In the evening the delegation members are going to Bratislava.

Holds Talks With Chncupek

LD171130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] The talks between Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Alois Mock, federal vice chancellor and foreign minister of the Republic of Austria, continued in Cernin Palace in Prague today.

They discussed bilateral issues and topical issues of the current situation in the world.

Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke about the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin where it was stressed that due to the peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries, the escalation of international tension was halted. He said that the current situation gives a chance to settle the key problems of international security, with the continuation of a dialogue between states with different social systems, the expansion of the cooperation between the East and the West. He emphasized in particular the historical importance of the Warsaw Pact military doctrine, which is strictly defensive, and the aim of which is to remove military weapons, halt armament, and attain disarmament.

When Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke about the medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles, the eradication of which is proposed by the USSR, he pointed out that the conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on these weapons would have a far-reaching positive influence on the international situation. In this connection he also emphasized the importance of the Vienna follow-up meeting for the continuation of the all-European process of detente.

Alois Mock said that Austria, as a neutral state, desires the deepening of cooperation between all countries, and described the fundamental elements of the European policy of his country and also its attitude toward the ECC. He called for the expansion of contacts and underlined the interest in the development of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Meets with Husak

LD172152 Prague CTK in English 1324 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 17 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received today Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock, who is currently on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

They appreciated the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and voiced their interest in boosting them.

Both sides agreed that the current international situation requires that all countries in the world should more actively seek to improve international relations, promote peace, mutual understanding and the all-European process.

Gustav Husak and Alois Mock reiterated that their countries were interested in the fruitful outcome of the Vienna follow-up meeting that they hope will adopt a balanced document.

Praises Visit

LD172249 Prague CTK in English 1611 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 17 (CTK) -- Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock told journalists here today that his visit to Czechoslovakia, ending in Bratislava tomorrow, has so far been successful and expressed the conviction that its results will contribute to the further expansion of good neighbourly relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

The Austrian representative said that his Prague talks focused on bilateral contacts and in this connection greatly appreciated that intentions were given concrete forms in talks on questions interesting both sides. He said that three groups of experts have been set up at the level of foreign ministries and will start in September their work on solving questions connected with the development of tourism, intensification of cultural relations and a better exchange of information on the running of nuclear power plants.

Austria is interested in expanding tourism with Czechoslovakia and thus also in the introduction of a simpler visa agenda, a simpler system of allocation of hard currency etc. There are also plans to establish an Austrian cultural institute in Prague and a Czechoslovak cultural institute in Vienna.

Though Austria and Czechoslovakia were the first countries with different social systems to have concluded an agreement on exchanging information on the running of nuclear power plants, this agreement so far applies only to power plants in border areas. Austria is interested in the extension of this document in the future so that all nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia are included in the agreement. The proposals of the three groups of experts are to be put forward by the end of the year, the Austrian representative said.

Asked about Austria's stand on armament and disarmament, Alois Mock said that Austria as a neutral state geographically situated between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO spheres of influence is primarily interested in the easing of tension and in disarmament.

He expressed the hope that the double zero option will be accepted as well as a number of other disarmament measures in the sphere of conventional weapons.

Alois Mock further said that the Czechoslovak leadership is sincerely interested in positive results of the Vienna follow-up meeting, thus characterizing his impressions from the meeting with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak. He highly praised he had the opportunity to meet with the top Czechoslovak representative and said that the talks confirmed also increased interest in broadening economic cooperation. [sentence as received] Austria supports and is interested in the convocation of an economic forum of the Helsinki Final Act signatories to Prague, he added.

Vienna Reports News Conference

AU171731 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Michael Kerbler report on news conference given by Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Mock in Prague on 17 July 1987]

[Text] After his talks with CSSR President Gustav Husak and Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, a visibly satisfied Foreign Minister Alois Mock referred to a breakthrough toward a policy of opening and good neighborliness. Whereas to date only declarations of intent to solve interstate problems were made by the CSSR, concrete agreements have now been concluded. Thus Mock agreed with his Czechoslovak counterpart to enter into concrete negotiations concerning the fields of facilitation of border procedures, cultural relations, and nuclear safety. A time schedule for these bilateral talks was agreed upon. As early as in September mixed Austrian-Czechoslovak commissions will meet and submit reports to the two foreign ministers by the end of the year.

Foreign Minister Mock stressed that his impression was reaffirmed that Prague is anxious to maintain a constant dialogue. He added to this that the talk with CSSR President Husak which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours was longer than earlier envisaged.

It was learned from delegation quarters that the talks mainly involved problems of economic cooperation and of expanding interstate trade. As a matter of fact Prague has reaffirmed the desire for building a joint Danube power plant at Wolfsegg-Bratislava. Austria agreed to include Czechoslovak experts in the preparatory planning work for a power plant east of Vienna.

Foreign Minister Mock particularly appreciated what he termed the excellent, generous, and practice-oriented handling of the nuclear safety agreement by the Czechoslovak authorities.

With respect to the situation on the common border Mock noted that the situation has de facto improved in the past 1 or 2 years and that it now is different from the time at which incidents occurred. During the meetings Vienna and Prague also assured each other of mutual support for international conferences. The Prague government will support Austria in its efforts concerning the conferences on confidence building measures and on conventional disarmament that are to be held within the CSCE framework. Vienna in turn will support Prague with respect to holding a CSCE economic conference there.

In the late afternoon hours Foreign Minister Alois Mock departed for a visit to Bratislava where he will conduct talks with Slovak representatives tonight and tomorrow morning.

BILL ON STATE ENTERPRISE RELEASED FOR DEBATE

LD171634 Prague CTK in English 1528 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 17 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Federal Government today released a bill on the state enterprise in Czechoslovakia for public debate and will accept suggestions until the end of October this year.

The drafting and application of this law are part of the realization of the strategic line of accelerated socio-economic development which demands the restructuring of the economic mechanism to intensify the economy and make it more efficient, deepen socialist democracy and increase people's participation in the management of society.

The bill on the state enterprise is of key importance for the orientation of the entire further process of restructuring, as its most important and immediate task is to develop the initiative of work teams and their participation in management, especially of enterprises.

The process of restructuring strengthens the independence of enterprises in all spheres of economic and social activity. It introduces the full *khozraschot* (Intra-enterprise accounting), self-financing and application of the principles of socialist enterprise autonomy.

On the other hand, a basic change will take place in the role of central bodies which will be responsible for the long-term strategy of socio-economic development, the creation of five-year plans, supervision of economic priorities in the sphere of structural changes and involvement in the international division of labour.

State orders of the plan should be made in the future only to secure the most important projects such as, for instance, the construction of nuclear power plants, major projects of international cooperation, capital construction financed by the state and the like. In the new conditions, the state will also use much more than so far the instruments of the price, credit, financial and wage policy to influence rational economy of enterprises.

A plant's management must be based on a much deeper application of the principle of democratic centralism. What is sought is a dialectical connection of the state system and socialist autonomy of a plant's work teams.

The autonomy ensures the participation of the entire collective and its social organizations in the plant's management, in the most important decisions and in audit activity. The bill determines the bodies of the autonomy: an assembly of a work team or its delegates and a council. The assembly elects, and recalls, in a secret ballot the plant's director, usually for a five-year term. It also elects the council which is a collective entrepreneurial body of the autonomy elected in a secret ballot for at least a three-year period. Two-thirds of the council's members are leading workers, foremen, technical workers and representatives of the plant's party organization and social organizations, one-third of members is elected out of experts proposed by the director. The bill in its basic conception also satisfies the needs for the promotion of direct contacts between Czechoslovak plants and organizations in foreign countries, primarily in the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

The bill understands the state enterprise as a socialist producer of goods, as the basic link and inseparable part of the integrally planned management of the socialist economy, as an organization whole economy is based on complete *khozraschot*, self-financing and autonomy. The bill is expected to come into effect on January 1, 1989 at the latest, with individual parts of the legislation coming into effect gradually so that the law as a whole may be effective from January 1, 1991.

AFP Report

AU181357 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Prague, July 18 (AFP) -- Czechoslovak authorities published a bill on Saturday designed to give state companies more freedom to run their businesses the way they see fit. Analysts said the move, which followed the Soviet Union's lead, came as part of the restructuring of the Czechoslovak economy decided earlier this year, aimed at "accelerating and intensifying socio-economic development."

Czechoslovak newspapers, which published the bill on Saturday, reported that it would be open to public discussion and that suggestions would be accepted until the end of October. The bill should become law by January 1, 1989, and companies will have two years to comply with its provisions, the press reported. Analysts said it would give state-run companies greater independence in accounting and finance, while executives would be elected by staff instead of being appointed by government. Government management planning official Jaromir Matejka said: "Low wages will be characteristic of enterprises that fail in their duties."

Firms that perform inadequately could be wound up or taken over by other firms, officials said, although their staff would retain their wages and social benefits. The state's role would essentially be to regulate the economic system by controlling credit, wages and prices, they said. Central government bodies would be responsible mainly for deciding long-term economic strategy and drafting five-year plans. The state would continue to direct major projects such as building nuclear power stations and organizing international cooperation.

Mr. Matejka said employees of firm showing poor results "will be discontented and will pressurize the firm's board to obtain better management." But he stressed that there would be no capitalist-style bankruptcies or financial crashes. The bill also introduces measures to set up direct contacts between Czechoslovak firms and foreign organizations, mainly in countries belonging to the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, the Soviet-bloc economic alliance.

COUNCIL OF STATE ISSUES AMNESTY RESOLUTION

LD171907 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jul (ADN) -- A resolution of the GDR Council of State on a general amnesty on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the GDR was published Friday in Berlin. The text of the resolution is as follows:

Resolution of the GDR Council of State on a general amnesty on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the GDR on 17 July 1987.

1. On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the GDR a general amnesty for all criminal offenders is decreed.

The amnesty covers persons who prior to 7 October 1987 were legally sentenced to penalties with terms of imprisonment.

Persons who were sentenced to life imprisonment will have their penalty reduced to 15 years, as far as the protection of life and health of the citizens permits this.

2. The general amnesty excludes persons who were sentenced for Nazi and war crimes, crimes against humanity, espionage, or murder.

3. The release of persons amnestied from prisons and custody will begin on 12 October 1987 and will conclude 12 December 1987. Job placement and other measures to reintegrate amnestied persons into society will be undertaken.

4. The chairman of the GDR Council of State announces the amnesty and takes the requisite measures.

[Dated] Berlin, 17 July 1987

[Signed] Chairman of the GDR Council of State

E. Honecker

Secretary of the GDR Council of State

H. Eichler

Restrictions by the chairman of the GDR Council of State on the implementation of the Council of State's decision on a general amnesty on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

1. The general amnesty on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the GDR applies to people who were legally sentenced to custodial or noncustodial sentences before 7 October 1987.

2. Persons who received custodial sentences will be released from finishing the terms of the sentence. Sentences are not to be carried out if they have not been started. Noncustodial sentences [suspended sentences, public rebukes, and fines as the main or supplementary sentence] will be remitted as far as they have not been carried out.

Other court-ordered supplementary sentences as well as rehabilitation measures remain in force.

Demands for compensation are not affected by the amnesty.

3. Enquiries concerning persons and unconcluded criminal proceedings, which were started before 7 October 1987, are to cease as long as there are no grounds for exclusion which are contrary to the spirit of the amnesty and the comprehensive solving of the case is guaranteed in the period up to the ending of the amnesty.

4. Releases from sentences and remand will be carried out between 12 October and 12 December 1987.

The releases are to be thoroughly prepared. The reintegration takes place on the basis of the law on reintegration of 7 April 1977. The local councils have to safeguard the reintegration of the amnestied citizens in social life through integration on an equal footing in the work process while observing the existing qualification, support for the start and execution of training measures, and housing accommodation, as well as organizing social care and support.

5. If amnestied persons are sentenced to a term of imprisonment within 3 years because of a deliberate criminal offenses, then the sentence not yet carried out must be additionally implemented or the suspended proceedings continued.

6. The GDR Chief State Counsel, in cooperation with the heads of the central Judicial and security organs, is in charge of the execution of the general amnesty and will report on it to the Council of State

[Dated] Berlin, 17 July 1987

[Signed] E. Honecker

Reasons

The GDR assures the peaceful life of the people and guarantees the free developments of the individual, defends his dignity and guarantees the rights anchored in the Constitution. Living free from exploitation and in social security, every citizen has manifold opportunities to develop his abilities and to unfold his strength for the well-being of society and to unfold his strength for the well-being of society and his own benefit.

It corresponds to the nature of socialist humanism, to also give those citizens who have violated the laws of the GDR the opportunity to reintegrate responsibly into society. The general amnesty on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the GDR serves this end.

On the proven course of the 11th SED party congress, the GDR has been developing politically in a steady and dynamic fashion through the outstanding achievements of workers in all areas. The socialist administration of justice and laws serve the protection and development of our republic, its state and social order. It protects the freedom, peaceful life, rights, and dignity of the citizens in the spirit of justice, equality, fraternity, and humanity. The generally recognized norms of international law are immediately valid law.

The successful work of the GDR judicial and security organs, their growing cooperation with the citizens, the representative bodies of the people and state organs, combines, enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions as well as the mass organizations has meant that crime in the GDR has fallen. The GDR is among the countries with the lowest crime rates in the world. The fact that criminal offenses by youngsters have decreased in the past years is also remarkable. The proportion of sentences without prison terms in the overall number of all criminal offenders exceeds 70 percent.

The socialist state and law awareness of the citizens has been consolidated. Their activities for the voluntary observation of legal norms and vigilance and impatience with violations of the law have increased. The democratic inclusion of the citizens in all forms of the judiciary has attained a high level. The principle prevails according to which a citizen sentenced to a term of imprisonment will be reintegrated into society on an equal footing once the sentence has been served.

REGULATIONS RELAXED FOR VISITS TO WEST

DW191230 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 18 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

[Karl-Heinz Baum article: "GDR Allows Youths to Travel"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 17 July -- The GDR has quietly removed a number of obstacles to travels to the West. For several weeks applications for visits to relatives have also been granted generously to young people. In addition, under certain conditions it is now even possible to visit friends in the West.

According to reliable information by usually well informed church and other sources in the GDR, the GDR is about to expand travelling opportunities considerably. "They are now testing the zero series," a source tells us. Whereas up to now applications for visits to relatives as a rule were only granted if the applicant had reached the age of 27, many cases have become known recently in which 18-, or 23-year-olds were allowed to visit relatives in the West. Also, parents with travelling permits were allowed to take their children. Lately, applications for visiting friends in the West have been accepted. In the past such applications were rejected with the remark: "Well, if you two had been in the Spanish civil war ..."

Yet, one reservation probably will continue to apply for the time being: Under the new arrangement, visits to friends obviously are only granted if the Western partner has repeatedly been the guest of the GDR citizen concerned. In other words, he should have visited the applicant for several days with an entry visa at least twice. [passage omitted]

GDR sources say that the reasons for the recent expansion of travelling opportunities are the positive development of the CSCE negotiations in Vienna and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker's forthcoming visit to the Federal Republic. [paragraph continues]

Another reason evidently also is the growing number of applications for resettling in the Federal Republic by those circles in the population who have no relatives in the West and therefore are practically excluded from visitors' travels. During the Church Convention in East Berlin late in June, Gottfried Forck, bishop of the Berlin-Brandenburg Protestant Church, publicly warned that the GDR society might be split into two classes -- people allowed to travel to the West and those not allowed to travel to the West.

According to informed circles, the GDR has had good experience with people travelling to the West. Contrary to misgivings by State Security people, such visitors have not created trouble in enterprises.

COUNCIL OF STATE RESOLUTION ABOLISHES DEATH PENALTY

LD171850 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 17 Jul 87

["Resolution of the GDR State Council on the Abolition of the Death Penalty" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jul (ADN) -- A resolution of the GDR State Council on the abolition of the death penalty in the GDR was published on Friday in Berlin. The text of the resolution is as follows:

Resolution of the GDR State Council on the abolition of the death penalty in the GDR of 17 July 1987

1. The State Council decrees to abolish the death penalty in the GDR.
2. The legal measures incompatible with this are no longer to be applied.
3. In accordance with Article 65 of the GDR Constitution, the State Council will present the relevant draft laws to the People's Chamber for discussion and decision.
4. This resolution comes into force with its proclamation by the chairman of the GDR State Council.

Berlin, 17 July 1987

The Chairman of the GDR State Council, E. Honecker

The Secretary of the GDR State Council, W. Eichler

Basis:

The death penalty in the GDR Criminal Code was based on the historical need consistently to prosecute Nazi and war criminals, crimes against peace, humanity and human rights, as well as the most serious crimes against the sovereignty of the GDR and against the lives of its citizens.

To this extent, the threat of the death penalty represented an important means of ensuring the comprehensive protection of the socialist state and its citizens from these most serious crimes.

The GDR has fulfilled its national and international responsibility for the consistent punishment of Nazi and war crimes and the eradication of fascism and militarism.

The GDR will continue to meet this obligation under international law, without having to have recourse to the death penalty. This has been confirmed by the experiences of the courts of the GDR in sentencing in recent years.

As a result of the successful development of socialist society, the GDR possesses a stable political, economic, and social basis, which guarantees a high level of public order and security as an essential precondition for the protection of its citizens. Preventing and combating crime have become a concern of everyone in society.

On this basis, the crime rate has continuously gone down, so that today the GDR has one of the lowest crime rates in the world. The majority of the crimes committed in the GDR are less serious. For years, crimes of killing and other dangerous offenses involving violence have been only a small proportion of all crimes.

Hence, in line with this change in the scale and nature of crime, as well as the humanist nature of socialist society, for years no death penalty has been imposed by the courts in the GDR.

The criminal code of the GDR contains all the necessary legal provisions to ensure the all-round protection of socialist society and its citizens from criminal attack even without this type of penalty. The exercise of this responsibility under the criminal law serves to protect socialism, its citizens and their rights, and promotes the reform of the criminals to respect legality and act responsibly in society: It is not revenge or state retaliation against offenders.

The abolition of the death penalty in the GDR is in accordance with the recommendations within the framework of the organization of the United Nations for the gradual removal of the death penalty from the lives of the nations.

The GDR thus declares its position on the right of humanity to a peaceful and dignified life, on the preservation of human rights as a whole.

RESOLUTION TO ALTER JUDICATURE LAW ISSUED

LD172005 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 17 Jul 87

["Resolution of the GDR State Council on the Alterations and Expansion of the Judicature Law" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jul (ADN) -- A resolution of the GDR State Council on the alteration and expansion of the GDR Judicature Law was published Friday in Berlin. The text of the resolution is as follows:

Resolution of the GDR State Council on the alteration and expansion of the Judicature Law of the GDR, 17 July 1987.

1. It is proposed that the People's Chamber should alter and expand the Judicature Law of the GDR of 27 September 1974 as follows:

A) The Supreme Court of the GDR is also competent in criminal cases as the court of second instance for legal redress against decisions of the benches of the Supreme Court made in the first instance.

B) In order to make this possible, a Grand Bench is to be formed within the Supreme Court, the composition of which is to be determined by the presidium of the Supreme Court with the president or a vice president as chairman and four senior judges or ordinary judges.

The minister of justice is charged with preparing the necessary draft law in consultation with President of the Supreme Court and the GDR state prosecutor general for discussion and decision by the People's Chamber.

[Dated] Berlin, 17 July 1987

[Signed] Chairman of the GDR State Council, E. Honecker

[Signed] Secretary of the GDR State Council, H. Eichler

Grounds

The benches of the Supreme Court have, up until now, made decisions as the court of first and last instance. Through the establishment of a Grand Bench, composed of the judges of the Supreme Court elected by the People's Chamber, a second instance is created for legal redress against decisions of the benches of the Supreme Court.

With this decision, the GDR once again affirms its determination to act in accordance with the generally recognized norms of international law and further to perfect its national legal system.

CONSUMER PRICES SLATED FOR INCREASE 20 JULY

LD191837 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Beginning tomorrow, the consumer price for certain products and the costs of some services will be raised; at the same time, certain income supplements will also increase. The objective of the government's decision is to improve the economic balance, to decrease internal consumption, and to decrease the budget deficit and consumer prices subsidies.

Beginning tomorrow, gasoline and diesel oil will become more expensive by 2 forints per liter. For example, the new price of 92-octane gasoline will be 22 forints per liter, and that of diesel oil will be 11.70 forints.

The price of household energy resources will increase on the average of 20 percent. Coal will be on the average 23 percent more expensive, briquettes 10 percent more expensive, coke 16 percent, firewood 20 percent, and household fuel oil 29 percent more expensive. The price of liquid propane and piped gas will rise by 17 percent, that of district heating by 22 percent, and that of electric energy on the average by 18 percent.

As for concrete amounts: the price of household coal purchased in Budapest will rise from 56.50 forints to 68.50 forints per 100 kg, that of Dorog briquettes from 94 forints to 117 forints. In Budapest the home delivery cost of solid fuels will increase by 20 percent. The price of household fuel oil per liter will rise from 6.20 forints to 8 forints.

In the case of solid fuels and household fuel oil, the deadline for redeeming National Trade Union Council fuel orders will be extended to 31 December of this year. In the event of further demands, the number of orders issued can be increased at the proposal of the trade unions.

The price of liquid propane gas per kg will be 7.70 forints in the heating season, and 5.60 forints in the non-heating season. The cost of district heat per cubic meter of air will rise from 28.80 forints to 34.20 forints, and the cost of the service of district hot water per cubic meter will rise from 13.50 forints to 14.70 forints.

The cost of electric energy per kilowatt-hour will be higher nationally and uniformly by 25 fillers, and the tariff for night time current by 20 fillers per kilowatt-hour.

In the case of electricity and piped gas, the raised charge will be valid for consumption whose reading is taken after 20 September.

The consumer price of tobacco industry products will rise on the average by 20 percent beginning tomorrow. Kossuth and Munkas [Hungarian brands of cigarettes] will be 2 forints higher per pack. The price of filter cigarettes, which constitute most of the amount consumed, will increase by 2.50-3.50, and that of filter cigarettes manufactured on the basis of license will rise by 3 to 7 forints.

The consumers' price of flour and products of the baking industry will rise on the average by 19 percent. Fine flour will be 8.40 forints per kg instead of 8 forints. Bread will be higher on average by 16 percent and baked confectionery by 32 percent. For example, the new price of 1 kg of white bread will be 9.60 forints, that of Alfoeld bread will be 12 forints. The new price of rolls and croissants will be 90 fillers. The price of other baked confectionery will increase to a higher than average extent. Henceforth, a half kg [word indistinct] brioche will cost 19 forints. The rise of the cost of flour and baking industry products will not affect the repayment cost of workplace eating, which is paid for in advance, as well as of children's and students' catering.

Simultaneously with the price rises, and in consultation with the National Council of Trade Unions, the Government also decided to supplement pensions, and other provisions. Pensions will be raised by 100 forints per month, including the minimum pensions, pensions for the severely disabled, the amount of welfare provisions, and limits of amounts that determine entitlement. Therefore, this year's pension rise of people under the age of 70 will be, minimally, 280 forints. Beginning this year, the pension of people over the age of 70 and of the severely disabled will be raised by 9 percent, instead of 8 percent; thus, this amount will be 320 forints, at minimum. Household allowance paid alongside the pension, the amount of family allowance per child, and income allowance per child will be raised by 50 forints.

The amount of supplement paid alongside child care support will be increased by 100 forints. The income allowance of students at institutes of higher and secondary education will be supplemented by 50 forints per month beginning in August.

The government has also decided to raise the councils' extraordinary welfare and educational assistance funds. The norms that regulate the operation of the institutions will not change centrally.

Officials Discuss Increases

LD200030 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Interview with Bela Szikszai, state secretary and chairman of the National Materials and Prices Office; and with Gyula Czipper, deputy minister of industry, by unidentified correspondent on "The Week" program]

[Text] [Correspondent] Most recently, the government implemented price rises in the spring. We anticipated this, because they were announced at the National Assembly's session of December, last year. Now, the government has compiled a second package. What is the reason for the additional price increases?

[Szikszai] In order to explain this price rise, we must review the economic situation that took shape in 1986. In 1986, our economic balance, our external and internal balance alike, developed differently, more unfavorably than the 5-year plan.

This was manifested in the slower-than-planned resource development, which constitutes the basis of all development. Consumption exceeded what was planned. As a consequence, the foreign economic balance deteriorated, our indebtedness increased, and a considerable deficit arose in the budget.

Unfortunately, in a certain sense these economic processes carried over into 1987, at least this is suggested by the economic progress of the first months. Without doubt, there are favorable signs, signs that suggest an acceleration of the development of resources, and indicate a livening up of exports. Nevertheless, at the moment these are still only signs, rather than (?implying the occurrence) of a sudden change.

The plan requires the implementation of further consumers' price measures, which we shall carry out from 20 July, that is tomorrow.

[Correspondent] The program for resurgence basically awaits results from structure-transformation, technical development, a reduction of outlays, an increase of economic efficiency. How does this price measure fit in with the announced program?

[Szikszai] The main direction of action points to a breaking forth; here, an improvement of the development of resources, of the production structure, of economic efficiency means breaking forth. However, alongside this, the implementation of consumers' price measures appears to be unavoidable, because according to the first prognoses, although we have taken measures to reduce the outflow of the population's income -- for example generally valid wage increases could not be carried out in the first quarter -- statistics of May, June exceed the planned income growth. It appears that for the whole year, the outflow of the population's income will be 1 percent higher than planned. That is roughly 4 billion forints. The outflow of income grew in excess of production and productivity, too. As a consequence, the requirement, worded in the plan, for a harmony of performance and incomes, demands that, although the main direction of action is an improvement of production, an increase of efficiency, alongside this, an implementation of consumers' price measures is indispensable.

[Correspondent] In the spring, the greatest increases occurred in the prices of meat, meat preparations, fat, and bacon. The government statement was made public this afternoon, and the viewers have already heard it on the radio news bulletin at 1830. They have learned in detail about the products whose prices have gone up. Now, which products have been included in the package?

[Szikszai] We are implementing considerable, official consumers' price rises in four, precise groups of products. The rise of the price of gas and diesel-oil belongs to the first group; both will experience a price rise of two forints per liter.

Tobacco products belong to the second group of products. The average degree of the rise is roughly 20 percent. Within this, nonfilter-tip cigarettes will increase by a smaller extent, some 2 forints per pack. Filter-tip cigarettes produced in Hungary will rise somewhat more, the extent of price increase being between 2.50 and 3.50 forints per pack. And the price of cigarettes manufactured on the basis of license will increase the most, the price rise being between 3 and 7 forints per pack.

The rise of the price of tobacco goods will increase the budget's revenues by roughly 1.4 billion forints. I have not mentioned the rise of the price of gas and diesel-oil -- these will have an impact of roughly 1 billion forints. The decisive goal, or exclusive goal, of the two measures is to reduce the budget's deficit, to increase revenue.

The third group of products is the roughly 20 percent price rise, on the average, of household energy-consumption. The price of briquettes will rise to the smallest extent, by roughly 10 percent.

The price of pipe gas, natural gas will rise by 17 percent, the price of electric energy by 25 fillers per kilowatt-hour nationally and uniformly, so the degree of the rise is roughly 18 percent. The price of firewood will rise by 20 percent, that of coals by 23 percent, and the greatest price rise in percentage is that of household fuel-oil, which will be 29 percent higher than it was in the past days.

In the final analysis it is a measure that will amount to extra expenditures of 1.7 billion forints this year; [word indistinct] it will exceed 5 billion forints, calculated over an entire heating season. In point of fact, the objective of the measure is to reduce a very considerable subsidy of consumers' prices.

I should like to say that the state subsidy of the price of household fuels is 105 percent. Put straightforwardly, this means that for every 100 forints of heating the population purchases or makes use of, the state puts another 100 forints alongside it. This subsidy is especially large in the case of coal, where for every 100 forints of what the population buys, there are 270 forints of state subsidy. I add: That now, after the price rise, this 105 percent subsidy will only be 79 percent; therefore, the state will contribute nearly 80 forints for every 100 forints for heating.

In order to tone down these plans, the government accepted a proposal at the motion of the National Council of Trade Unions, and decided to extend the so-called fuel-order campaign, and it not only extended it to 31 December, but it is extended for any applicant who submits a claim for it. It ensures 10-month installments when purchasing. Thus, it spreads out, over time, the effect of the price rise on the population's outlays and makes these effects on expenditures more bearable.

The fourth group of products in the consumers' price measures is the group of flour and baking industry products. Regarding the entire group of products, the extent of the price rise is 19 percent. The rise of the price of flour, which is 5 percent, is the smallest in size. It has an effect of 40 fillers per kilogram. Within the price rise of baking industry products, the price rise of breads is somewhat below the average, roughly 16 percent. The price rise of various pastries and other baked goods is much greater. For example, the price of baked confectionery will increase by 32 percent. In concrete terms this means that new price of bread consumed in the greatest quantity, of the 7.60 forint bread, will be 9 forints 60 fillers. The 70-filler price of rolls and croissants will rise to 90 fillers.

As regards the overall effect of the price measures, taking (?all four groups of products) together, I can say that they will increase the population's outlays by roughly 5.2 billion forints. Projected onto the consumers' price index, they will raise the consumers' price level by roughly 1 percent, since a 1 percent price rise is roughly 5.5 billion forints -- the consumers' price level will grow by nearly 1 percent on a societal scale.

[Correspondent] Having noted the above list, allow me to mention coffee. The newspapers are full of the information that the world market price of coffee is decreasing. And if I remember rightly, the government announced in January that, with a delay of a half year, it would follow the world market price movement of coffee -- however, in spite of this, coffee is not on the list, in the sense that its price would be reduced. What is the reason for this?

[Szikszai] Both items of information are true. One is that the world market price of coffee has, in fact, decreased over the past half year. It has decreased considerably when compared to the peak price during fall of last year.

It also is true that in January, when we raised the price of coffee, we promised that we would adjust the prices, every half year, to the average of the half year's procuring prices. On this basis, they really ought to be reduced.

The government now faced a dilemma concerning which measure to take. Should it carry out the promised reduction of the price of coffee, or should it, without abandoning the regulation, refrain from reducing the consumer's price of coffee, and devote the extra budget revenues originating from this to welfare subsidies, that is, to alleviating the increase in outlays?

Weighing all the pros and cons, the government decided to choose the latter. Income-increasing measures would take place for the strata of population that are socially the most needy, and we would supplement this income-growth, so that it should be greater, with the resource, the budget revenue stemming from not reducing the consumers' price of coffee.

[Correspondent] The price of gasoline is also increasing by two forints. Many people believe that the government intends to devote this to road building. Is this what you think too?

[Szikszai] This was raised, and received much press in the spring, especially, when, as a consequence of the hard winter, road conditions were quite unfavorable, and the budget was unable to increase support for road repairs; it also was compelled to step up the pace of road building. The budget will devote a certain, not overly large, amount of the gas price revenues to road building, but there is no question of devoting it exclusively to this. The state of the budget, in itself, requires that consumers' price measures should take place to improve its situation, without devoting it to the stepped-up support for some other goal.

[Correspondent] Observing the previous consumers' prices, especially in the case of gas, electricity, and water, the difference between village and city costs has been accentuated, i.e., by the fact a person who lives in a village has paid a different price than a person living in the city. A city-dweller has paid less. Do these price measures reduce this difference?

[Szikszai] This topic has been debated, and for a long time. There is a difference, which has taken shape over many, many years between the consumers' tariff in Budapest, the cities, and the villages. This difference is not small, since, until the measure, one kilowatt-hour of electricity in Budapest was one forint, and in the rural villages and communities it cost two forints 20 fillers; that is a 2.2-fold price difference.

Now, a significant proportion of the population living off of wages and salaries are located in Budapest. They are not very capable of increasing their incomes from other sources, on the basis of performance [word indistinct], without central income-increasing measures, and this very considerable stratum would not be able to endure, without unfavorable political effects, a much greater rise in the consumers' tariff than that imposed on other inhabitants living elsewhere in the country.

For this reason, we chose to increase the consumers' tariffs by the same amount. Thus, the difference, at least, did not grow, but has remained.

[Correspondent] In the current price increase, the largest package is the increase of the cost of household energy-bearers, which affects some 3.7 million households.

In the wake of the present measure, the prices of the various fuels differ from one another. Is social justice in this regard increasing or decreasing? How is the amount of subsidy on the individual energy-bearers taking shape?

[Czipper] The average increase of the consumers' price of energy-bearers is 20 percent. Regarding the individual energy types, the scale of the increase differs. The price of household fuel-oil is rising by the greatest extent, by 29 percent, the price of district heating, by 22 percent, and that of coal by 23 percent. These three energy-types hitherto have enjoyed the greatest state support. Taking this as my point of departure, I can say that social justice is improving, because the energy-bearers have been increased to a greater extent, where the amount of support was the greatest.

[Correspondent] How has the consumption of the various household fuels taken shape in the past 5-10 years?

[Czipper] The population's energy consumption has risen by roughly 25 percent over the past 5 years. It is interesting, alongside this, to look at how the energy consumption of the economy and industry has increased. This, altogether, was only 5 percent over the past 5 years. Therefore the population's energy consumption is growing at a considerably greater pace than the energy consumption of the economy, and within this, industry.

The growth in the various energy-bearers is not uniform. The consumption of so-called piped energy-bearers has grown the most rapidly; that of natural gas and electric energy, especially that of natural gas grew. In the past 6 years 760,000 new households were connected to the natural gas service. This has been the result of a conscious energy policy program; the population has also added its own material means to this, to a large extent, in the form of bonds and contributions.

[Correspondent] In light of this, what will the direction of incentive be in the future?

[Czipper] In the future, we invariably wish to encourage a growth in the consumption of natural gas. Within the category of solid fuels, we wish to encourage the consumption of briquettes. This intention is reflected in this current price-change, since the price of briquettes is going up by only 10 percent, in contrast to the 23 percent increase for coal. The present price-relations have not sufficiently encouraged the population to consume briquettes. However, in the past 3 years, we have developed new briquette-factory capacities, in parallel with the structural change of coal-mining, and our interests are attached to utilizing these capacities.

[Correspondent] Having observed the proportions and scale of this consumption, is there a possibility of the population economizing? We have spoken about the consumption having risen by 25 percent in the past 5-10 years, as opposed to the 5 percent average of the economy.

[Czipper] It is possible for the population to economize, in most spheres of consumption. Perhaps there is one exception to this, where the inhabitant, himself, is able to do little in order to economize. These are dwellings supplied with district heating. The proportion of dwellings with district heating, in the entire stock of the country's dwellings, is roughly 16-17 percent.

[Correspondent] So this 16 percent do not have the opportunity to reduce their costs, in adapting this price increase. For them, the price increase now means an unequivocal rise of costs.

[Czipper] This unequivocally means an increase in costs for those who live in dwellings with district-heating. It is primarily the task of the district-heat-supplying enterprises for consumption to be more economic. We would like to create systems of (?overheads) outside of heating centers, and to incorporate technical systems into the new dwellings with district heating, which would enable the residents to economize on energy.

[Correspondent] These consumer price increases further increase the burdens of households with small incomes. Have you thought of social policy income-supplementing measures, in parallel to this?

[Szikszai] Yes. The government's statement contains in detail the measures to increase incomes, in two significant strata of the population, pensioners and people with families. The essence is that the amount of income allowance for everyone over and under the age of 70 -- that is, generally for pensioners, is 100 forints monthly. The supplements for childcare support are to grow to the same extent. The increase of family allowance is to be 50 forints. These will be valid in the August pensions and the payments due during August.

The income-allowance given to students of institutions of higher and secondary education also will go up by 50 forints.

[Correspondent] We have heard, from the briefing, that quite a number of tasks will fall on the councils, while in the meantime, if I understand correctly, the council budgets were reduced recently. Will these organizations receive some kind of financial support for this?

[Szikszai] Yes, they will. The government has decided to raise, by 100 million forints, the funds at the councils' disposal for the purpose of welfare and educational allowances. This enables the payment of a roughly proportionate income allowance for those who receive such assistance. Overall, this measure has an impact of 2.1 billion forints; the budget will compensate, to this extent, lessen the effects of price increases, and affect roughly 5 million inhabitants with this income-compensation.

[Correspondent] Thank you for the briefing.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 10-17 JULY

AU171010 [Editorial Report] The Hungarian press carried reports on the appearance of the following leaders between 9-17 July:

Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and MSZMP Central Committee secretary, paid a visit to Hajdu-Bihar county on 9 July where he participated in the county party committee session and visited several industrial enterprises. (NEPSZABADSAG, 10 July p 5)

Culture and Education Minister Bela Kopeczi, Transportation Minister Lajos Urban, Domestic Trade State Secretary Miklos Andriko, Foreign Trade State Secretary Istvan Torok, and Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs attended a reception given by French Ambassador Christiane Malitchenko on 14 July on the occasion of the national day of France. (NEPSZABADSAG, 15 July p 5)

Lenard Pal, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, paid a working visit to the Kobanya district in Budapest on 15 July and met with the district's party first secretary and council chairman. (NEPSZABADSAG, 16 July p 5)

USSR'S NIKONOV VISITS PLANT BREEDING STATION

LD180444 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] A CPSU Central Committee delegation led by Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee agricultural secretary, today arrived in Wielkopolska. The guests have been staying in Leszno Voivodship. Among other things, they visited a plant breeding station in Choryn. Over the last few years the cultivation of a winter wheat-rye hybrid, which produces a much better yield than either wheat or rye and is much more resistant to plant diseases, has been developed here. In (?Slupia) Wielka, on the other hand, the guests displayed much interest in a recently-opened fertilizer lime quarry. It is going to solve to a great extent the fertilizer problems experienced by the farmers in this area. Tomorrow the Soviet guests will visit the state agricultural farm in Zydowo.

SFRY'S DIZDAREVIC ARRIVES IN WARSAW FOR TALKS

LD200936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 20 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has arrived on an official and friendly visit to Poland, at the invitation of Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. Orzechowski and Dizdarevic, the foreign ministers of the two countries, also begin official talks today on the scope for improving traditionally friendly Polish-Yugoslav cooperation, as well as on international problems -- above all, European ones. It is expected that during his 2-day stay in Warsaw, Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic will be received by the most senior Polish party and state leaders.

This morning, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Warsaw.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON HUNGARIAN TOURIST TAX

LD172051 Warsaw PAP in English 1920 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- As of July 1, Hungarian customs authorities introduced the so-called transit guarantee fee for goods carried through Hungary. These fees, fixed in convertible currencies, equal 30 percent of the total value of goods carried by Polish tourists, head of the legal-consular section of the consular department of Poland's Foreign Ministry, minister's advisor Witold Miadziolko has told PAP.

On returning these fees, Hungarian customs officers deduct a 2 percent handling fee. The guarantee customs duty is charged not only for an excessive number of goods possibly for sale, but also for other single items, such as cameras, which a customs officer may subjectively treat as an article meant for sale.

The collecting of guarantee customs fees took effect without a prior notification of the Polish authorities, with back date, and in high season, coming as a surprise to tourists.

Polish tourists have been given not too kind a treatment by Hungarian customs and border authorities of late. Some customs officers failed to hand in and stamp customs declarations for tourists entering Hungary, but strictly demanded these declarations from those leaving the country.

Special customs posts are being fixed for Polish tourists only and customs searches are particularly nasty there. Various things were confiscated from Polish tourists, and especially undeclared money, Miadziolko said.

There were also cases of passport controls and personal searches by customs and militia officers in public places. This kind of proceedings by the Hungarian authorities, given the language barrier, causes much additional misunderstanding.

Polish tourists not always had a chance to contact the Polish consular department of the Polish Embassy in Budapest.

In defence of the interests of Polish tourists, the consular department of the Foreign Ministry held a talk with a representative of the Hungarian embassy here today, presenting its stand in this respect.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1800 GMT on 17 July, in a shorter report, adds: "The consular office in Budapest has been instructed to monitor systematically complaints from Polish citizens in this affair and to intervene with the Hungarian authorities."]

POPE CALLS FOR 'DIALOGUE', 'PATIENT PERSISTENCE'

WA161052 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 26, 28 Jun 87

[Article by Jerzy Turowicz: "John Paul II Facing a Difficult Challenge in His Homeland"]

[Text] For the third time, John Paul II, crozier in hand, travelled across Poland. In 7 days he visited nine towns delivering 27 homilies and speeches. He had meetings with the political authorities of the PPR and with Poland's bishops. He spoke to representatives of the clergy, to the religious, to candidates for the priesthood. He spoke to workers in Gdansk, to women workers in Lodz, to farmers in Tarnow, to men of the sea in Gdynia. He spoke to young people at Westerplatte in Gdansk and in Krakow's Franciszkanska Street, to men of learning in Lublin, to artists. He spoke to the ill and to the health service personnel. He met representatives of other Christian Churches and a group representing the Jewish community. He raised Karolina Kozkowna and Bishop Michal Kozal to the altars. He ordained a hundred deacons from all Polish dioceses, handed crucifixes to young missionaries, both male and female, going to Third World countries, and gave First Communion to hundreds of children. He crowned icons of Our Lady, and consecrated the cornerstones of new churches. He went to the tomb of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, laid flowers at the monument to killed shipyard workers in Gdnask, met Lech Walesa and his family.

Wherever he went, the holy father was hailed by hundreds of thousands and millions of people, and those who could not greet him along his route watched him on television or listened to him on the radio. For all of them it was a week-long holiday, a period taken out of the usual passage of time, a week of delight, profound feelings and experiences.

John Paul's tour across Poland was a religious pilgrimage, an apostolic journey. Peter's successor arrived to confirm us, his brothers, in the faith. The pilgrimage was brought about by a National Eucharistic Congress which was inaugurated by John Paul II on the day of his arrival, when he read Mass at All Saints church in Warsaw's Grzybowski Square, and closed by his reading Mass in Defilad Square in front of the Palace of Culture and by a festive procession to Plac Zamkowy Square in the Polish capital. This is why the Eucharist was the leading motif of almost all his homilies which together made up a great message to us. John Paul II showed, as perhaps no one else in our generation has done, what the Eucharist means for a Christian in his life, the Eucharist as the sacrament of Christ's presence in our life, of Christ who "loved us unto the end." It is a sacrament, that is, a sign of God's love of man and man's love of God, and, at the same time, a sacrament which constitutes a community, a sign of the solidarity and brotherhood of all people, the Eucharist -- a source of strength and hope, a source of Christian identity.

The Eucharist, John Paul II said, restored meaning to life for many people who have lost that sense. It is a source of spiritual strength against resignation, indifference, doubt, against the temptation of despair. What is the meaning of hope? asked the pope. We must not be overcome by evil but we should overcome evil with good. A Christian is a man of hope, John Paul II told young people in Westerplatte. For a Christian, no situation is ever hopeless. In difficult times, "the Lord will give strength unto his people."

But the hope we so badly need today does not have its roots in a faith in Providence alone. The future, said the pope, depends on us, on what we will be, on the shape of our character and world outlook, on our courage, on our dedication to truth, on our commitment to changing the reality around us, on whether we will want "to be" more strongly than "to have," on our desire to set up tough requirements for ourselves, on our courage to stand up against evil, not to keep silent when we see wrong being done to our neighbor.

The roots of our hope in the world around us, in this reality in which we live, is that horizontal dimension of the Eucharist, of the Eucharist as the sacrament of human solidarity. In John Paul II's message the strictly religious and the social dimensions are inextricably bound together. In Gdynia, the pope spoke about a need for and the significance of human and international solidarity, about the necessity to respect human rights precisely in the name of solidarity, about the fact that the term "solidarity" belongs to the Church's constant social doctrine. He said solidarity has priority before struggle, and if struggle is legitimate then only to make life "more human." Life will become more human when it is guided by truth, freedom, justice and charity.

John Paul II's message included some specific references to the reality of Poland today. In Tarnow, Szczecin and Gdansk, the pope mentioned the accords of Szczecin and Gdansk as well as those signed [with private farmers] in Rzeszow and Ustrzyki. He spoke about human rights as emanating from human dignity, saying that both peace between nations and inner peace depend on respect of human rights, on justice (what is justice, by the way, if not respect for human rights, if not giving to everybody what they deserve?). Describing Poland as his homeland, a place of difficult challenge, John Paul II spoke about each nation's right to sovereignty, about each person's right to be the master of his own life, about people's right to participate in public life in conditions of authentic freedom, about the right of association, especially about working people's right to have self-governing autonomous trade unions, about religious freedom and people's right of expression.

The question of dignity of labor, work conditions and what is called "working on work" featured prominently in the papal message, in which he reaffirmed the ideas which have guided a large proportion of Polish society in the 1980s, showing that those ideas are entirely in keeping with the church's social doctrine.

John Paul II's religious and social message was addressed primarily to the community of the faithful, to Catholics, in this country. But indirectly it was also addressed to every person in this country and to the entire national community, to the authorities, as well as to the church as an institution. Speaking to Poland's bishops, John Paul II said, "Because of its evangelical and pastoral mission, the church cannot stop being a servant of such causes as the dignity of the community, which are connected with the observance of the rights of the individual. This strongly implies the principle of participation in deciding problems concerning one's own community, including potential problems. None of these matters should be ignored by the church, particularly not by its pastors. This holds for different countries in the world, for example, for many Latin American countries, and it cannot be otherwise in Poland. We have strong traditions in this respect as well as our own experience, including that collected during the latest stage of our history."

We lived through that week-long holiday with profound emotions and joy. But that experience must not remain at the level of emotions which will be gradually dulled by everyday hardships. The entire papal message, in which no word is empty, must now be absorbed, deliberated upon, studied and conclusions drawn. The Eucharist and the evangelical message are the instruments of our change and renewal that will determine our attitudes and behavior in private and public life.

John Paul II walked across Poland, stirred all Polish hearts, and returned to the Vatican. Our social, economic and political situation is apparently the same as before, but perhaps this is not so? Something has changed, and not only inside us. Poland, after this pilgrimage, is different. John Paul II renewed our consciousness. He reminded us of who we are, who we can be, and who we should be. He brought before our eyes the full heritage of our thousand-year-old Christian culture. He also helped us realize that Poland will remain a Christian nation for another thousand years, as Andrzej Lapicki said in his welcoming address at Warsaw's Holy Cross church. This renewed consciousness is a source of strength and hope to our large community.

Poland is a country of difficult challenges. We live in a situation where we are still far from what is usually called normalization, far from what is usually called national reconciliation. The authorities and a large proportion of Polish society are separated by a wide gulf, by mutual distrust. John Paul II indicated the roads leading toward reconciliation, saying at Warsaw Airport, just before his flight to Rome, that what are needed are dialogue, patient persistence, far-sightedness and courage in taking up new problems. John Paul II's third pilgrimage to his native country may become a contribution to the cause of national reconciliation, if reconciliation is sought with the full respect of Polish society's identity and in its inalienable aspiration to self-determination.

BARCIKOWSKI VIEWS GRUNWALD COMMITTEE PROGRAM

AU151712 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Jul 87 p 1

[Statement made to RZECZPOSPOLITA by PZPR Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski in connection with the publication of the program drawn up by the All-Poland Grunwald Committee]

[Excerpts] Over 100 committee members from various walks of life worked for over a year to draw up the program in such a way as to provide the clearest possible and accurate answers to the questions of how the committee was set up, what its goals are, and how it intends to achieve these goals.

The crux of the program is to exploit our people's experience of history in order to develop social and political awareness and to integrate people around the most important tasks connected with solving future problems. I would like to draw the readers of our program to precisely this leading motive of it. The cause we call Grunwald amounts to more than just the course and even the significance of that famous battle. Its implications are far, far more extensive.

The term "Grunwald" is full of traditions and experience created by analogous events in our history, by repetitions of historical events, and by lessons Grunwald provided for us in various epochs. This term has become a kind of synonym of that stream of our century-old experience that leads of success. This applies to the evaluation of the affairs of Poland and Poles from the external, international, and internal viewpoints.

This is the reason why Grunwald traditions have endured for so long and why they are still valuable. After all, whenever in the past we followed in practice the teachings of Grunwald and its traditions we scored successes. Conversely, whenever we forgot those traditions we tumbled into failures. We do not have to look for examples of this in the far-off past. [passage omitted]

To be wise before the event counts for much, but it would be even better for us to take advantage of the wisdom that flows from the experience of collective efforts leading to the future. This is the goal of the policy of "renewal" and this is what our committee's multiple activities, which are meant to strengthen the Grunwald traditions and to continue them at present, will help to promote. [passage omitted]

In our program we say: "Not only two armies, but also two ideologies clashed at Grunwald." At Grunwald the Poles, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, and Czechs -- peoples from Central and Eastern Europe -- fought for peace, justice, the right to exist, respect for their cultural identity, and independent state existence. We were not aggressors at that time just as we were not aggressors in the last war. But German expansionism has ogled the ideology of the Knights of the Cross for centuries and is ogling it now. [passage omitted] The revisionist and militaristic trends in the FRG and efforts to deny us our borders established in Yalta and Potsdam and recognized by the 1970 treaty are evidence of that. [passage omitted]

The Grunwald tradition in Poland is unequivocally internationalist in nature, and this also applies to the German people. We have often expressed this most clearly in our program, which jibes with our state's consistent policy and, I think, with the sentiments of a decisive majority of our people. It also jibes with a declaration made in the past in connection with the Grunwald tradition.

In 1919 Henryk Sienkiewicz wrote: "I join with all those who unshakably believe that celebrations of old great victories can produce the blessed fruit only when these celebrations become not a cry of arrogance, but the Ark of the Covenant of the children of the same fatherland and an encouragement to improve our own souls and to promote work, public virtues, and dedication."

That is why our program of investment plans on Grunwald fields is so modest. Its aim is not to erect monumental edifices, but to preserve the peace of the landscape and merely to improve conditions for reflections on history. This is also a symbol of our committee's intentions.

BORBA PUBLISHES URBAN LETTERS ON OPENNESS

AU181920 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jul 87 p 2

[Letter by Polish Information Minister Jerzy Urban: "Openness Is Not Measured in Centimeters"]

[Text] In BORBA of 11 May, Nikola Burzan wrote a report on changes in Poland. Speaking about how publicly work is carried out in our country, he suggests in his article that work "with the curtains pulled back" goes on in the Polish party, but that the Polish Government limits the openness of its activities. He bases his assertion on the finding that the communiques (announcements) on the sessions of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo are long and specific, but the official announcements on the session of the Government Presidium, I quote, "have become increasingly short and meager."

I am surprised by the text preceding this statement of the contrast. Openness toward the public opinion cannot be measured in centimeters. The announcements on government sessions and its presidium are sometimes short, sometimes long. It depends on how much had been spoken on what questions, and how many decisions were made, or on whether it is possible to present these decisions in short or they have to be elaborated.

We are the only government in the world that invites a select circle of journalists to its sessions. The announcement actually reflects the decisions adopted, and often also the motives for adopting them. Government representatives usually come out of the session hall even while the session continues, so as to interpret and explain to the representatives of the television, radio, and other media what is going on in the hall; they talk about the decisions that have been, and explain the motives for making them. Government representatives appear as guests in television and radio newscasts, in special half-hour programs, and they talk about current shifts and their direction, and reply to journalists' questions that are sometimes provocative. The Ministry of Information office organizes on the average about 150 press conferences a year for Polish and foreign journalists, at which each of these journalists may ask just anything. The course of these press conferences is sometimes stormy. Members of the government leadership and ministers usually often hold meetings at publishing houses, where representatives of the press are widely represented. Opinions of consultative social bodies are published, and they usually present alternatives or are critical toward government decisions. [paragraph continues]

The press has access to a majority of the drafts of government decisions, as well as to the initial government drafts of bills, so that it may speak more critically about the assembly or the government which then adopt these decisions and laws. The Ministry of Information office offers to the press many analytical studies on the basis of which the government and its services prepare decisions. The constant trend in this field is to meet all requests, as well as to be open in the presentation of even the most difficult problems.

In the world of our constructive and perfect information policy, its openness and sincerity, editor Nikola Burzan's opinion did not hit the target, and to contrast the party with the government seems absurd to me. The Polish party, like the government, constantly develops the openness of their activities.

[Signed] Jerzy Urban, minister of information in the Government of Poland.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES 1988 CENTRAL PLAN

LD172344 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 17 -- The Council of Ministers met here today to acquaint itself with the assumptions of the central annual plan for 1988.

The national income next year is expected to grow by 3.4 per cent and be distributed in such a way as to favour the expansion and consolidation of the economy's capacity to develop and the growth of consumption.

The plan provides for supporting primarily those ventures which lead to structural changes through technological progress. This should result in a better quality and greater high-tech content of products, lower production costs and accelerated growth of exports.

In agriculture, the plan provides for a consistent implementation of the to-date policy. This will make it possible to increase the amount and improve the quality of foodstuffs and to increase exports.

The assumptions of the 1988 central annual plan will be submitted to public consultation.

Next, the Council of Ministers heard a report on structural changes in the national economy. In the national socioeconomic plan for the years 1986-1990, structural changes are considered as one of the main conditions for achieving the plan's strategic goal.

Structural changes are designed to speed up the development of those branches which manufacture highly-processed and refined goods and are, at the same time, fuel-, energy- and material-efficient. These changes are aimed to improve the effectiveness of management and eliminate development barriers and restrictions in the Polish economy.

The results achieved in this respect in 1986 and this year show that the branch structure of industrial production has favourably changed.

The share of precision, electrical, engineering, machine and chemical industries in the global production has been developing faster and growing whereas that of fuel, power and metallurgical industries is getting smaller.

In agriculture, structural changes are taking place in animal and plant production, in the supply of production means and in the development of processing.

Next, the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with information on the convergence of the five-year and annual plans of enterprises with the national socio-economic plan for the year 1986-1990 and the central annual plan for 1987.

Five-year plans of enterprises are largely orientated at the implementation of goals and tasks envisaged by the national socio-economic plan. A majority of enterprises included in their plans the necessity to develop exports and modernize production, especially that of highly-processed goods, as well as to improve designs and technologies. Plans provide for starting the production of nearly 20,000 new products till 1990. On the other hand, too slow a progress in the improvement of effectiveness of management should be considered an adverse phenomenon.

The Council passed a resolution on government contracts for 1988.

The Council of Ministers also acquainted itself with the assumptions of the complex review and assessment of the high-tech content of investment projects, goods and their production technologies.

The meeting heard reports on the implementation of austerity and disciplinary measures in the national economy, especially those concerning the budget, which had been recommended on last April 10. The reports were presented by the chairman of the government committee for law abidingness, public order and social discipline, the minister-head of the office of the Council of ministers and the finance minister.

Austerity measures covered ministries and other central offices and institutions, local administration, socialized enterprises and cooperative organizations. After three months they brought about considerable results in the form of lowering the number of chauffeured-cars, for instance, by more than one-fourth in central institutions. Budget units have considerably reduced their expenditure on business trips, including a 20-percent reduction to western states.

The Council of Ministers also adopted a draft plan of implementing the decisions made by the joint meeting of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Presidium of the United Peasants' Party CC and ensuing from the Sejm resolution of last June 17 on securing conditions for the development of agriculture and the food industry and achieving Poland's self-sufficiency in food.

The main tasks envisaged by the plan include the working out of proper economic mechanisms securing the improvement of profitability of food production and an efficient implementation of investment tasks in the food industry.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS ECONOMY, ALCOHOLISM

AU101745 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The Government Press Bureau reports: On 6 July the Government Presidium studied a report on the course and results of the discussion on the theses of the second stage of the economic reform and on the types of work done on the program for implementing the second stage.

The main element of the present qualitatively new stage of reforming the economy will be to accelerate the transformation of the system of the economy's functioning. This acceleration will be more radical than was the case in 1982-86. The theses on the second stage of the reform were published on 17 April 1987. Premier Z. Messner addressed a letter to Sejm commissions, scientific associations, and social and trade union organizations to carry out broad discussions on the theses and to send him collective and individual opinions.

The national discussion over the theses not only revealed differences in views, but also extended the range of problems connected with the further transformation of the economy's functioning.

Taking all these opinions into consideration, the Committee for the Realization of the Economic Reform presented initial lines of work on the program for implementing the second stage. These issues will be the government's main concern until the end of this year.

The Government Presidium studied last year's implementation of the law on education in sobriety and on countering alcoholism. The submitted data shows that per capita alcohol consumption amounted to 6.9 liters at the end of 1986 and that this year alcohol consumption has dropped by 13.5 percent compared with the same period last year.

The further implementation of the law in question will seek to change the model of alcohol consumption by replacing highly alcoholic drinks with drinks of low alcoholic content, and by increasing the effectiveness of medical treatment and rehabilitation. Suitable prices and curbs on production will be economic factors in reducing alcohol consumption. The Government Presidium also stressed the significant role played by social-educational organizations, the Catholic Church, and other religious confessions in combating abuses of alcohol.

The Government Presidium approved the draft decree on supplying the national economy with wrapping materials up to 1990.

The intention is that primarily those sectors of the industrial production of wrapping materials will be developed that use home raw materials and that convertible currency to purchase the necessary technologies and machines will be obtained mainly through cooperation between producers and future buyers of wrapping materials. Fiscal-investment measures will go hand in hand with actions to conserve and tighten the consumption of raw materials and to recycle used materials on the largest possible scale. This will be encouraged by the favorable relation between prices for new wrappings and those for recycled wrappings.

The Government Presidium examined proposals on demographic policy in Poland in connection with the decisions made by the international demographic conference in Mexico. [paragraph continues]

According to U.N. data, the world population will reach the 5 billion mark on 11 July 1987. It is estimated that almost one-third of the inhabitants on our globe are below 15 and one half below 24. This rapid growth of the population, mainly in Asia and Africa, and the large ratio of young people calls for additional efforts by governments and countries to implement human rights for education, work, and medical care.

Estimates of Poland's demographic development up to the year 2000 shows that our population will reach 39.3-40.3 million toward the end of this century.

GLOWCZYK CHAIRS COMMISSION MEETING ON MEDIA

LD180447 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Propaganda Commission has examined a report on mass media participation in the discussion and consultations regarding stage two of the economic reform. The session was chaired by Jan Glowczyk. In the discussion, which was conducted on the basis of statements and postulates received by the press, radio, and television, and also collected in public opinion polls, attention was drawn to the universal acceptance of the general direction of radical economic reform. However, quite significant differences in citizens' views were evident in respect to particular solutions. The fundamental issue at present is to apply the proposed solutions efficiently and quickly, which requires a principal reorientation in ways of thinking and acting, equally in the economic field and in the political and social fields.

The commission expressed the view that the discussion about the economy could not be treated as a campaign. For example, it is necessary to broaden public knowledge about the interdependence between the economic reform and the extension of democratic forms and methods of action in every area of our life. Gaining support for the reform today requires transferring from talking about the general principles to specific matters that will capture every citizen's imagination. The new economic principles require an open struggle against manifestations of pathology in the economy.

In the discussion it was emphasized that especially in regard to specific cases critically approached by the press we were still dealing with camouflaging the true state of affairs by those subjected to criticism and their defense by their superior institutions.

BARYLA SPEAKS ON PATRIOTIC AND DEFENSE TRAINING

AU140814 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 3 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

[Staffer's report: "Civic Education is a Special Concern"]

[Text] The setting up of a National Defense Committee team to deal with the patriotic and defense training of society has introduced a lot of creative activity into this field. Concern chiefly focuses on increasing the effectiveness of activity, improving its forms and methods, and finding new solutions. These important issues were the subject of a meeting held on 2 July by the team's working group for youth association and social organization activity. The session was chaired by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

The meeting, which was held at the headquarters of the Main Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, was also attended by Stanislaw Gabrielski, head of the PZPR Central Committee Political-Organization Department, Brigade General Leslaw Wojtasik, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Board, and by representatives of the Council of Ministers Office of Youth Affairs, the leaderships of youth organizations, the National Defense League, Volunteer Labor Brigades, and the Institute for Research into Youth Issues.

Providing an introduction, Jozef Baryla, PZPR Central Committee secretary, discussed several basic directions of activity in the field of patriotic and defense training that youth associations and social organizations should treat with particular concern. These include: a broad historical education, the cultivation of respect for work, steps to eliminate manifestations of social pathology, the organization of sports on a large scale, and finally, efforts to maintain the high role and status of military service and to have military service seen as providing other important elements in the life of society in addition to the ability to defend the state and the people.

Historical education undeniably plays a key role in patriotic and defense training, especially in the case of young people. A profound knowledge of historical issues and the nation's past is the best instrument for producing cohesion in society, for bringing society together around the achievements of past generations, it instructs people to defend these achievements and to ensure that they are multiplied. This is also why historical education, seen in the context of patriotic and defense training, should be served by all the latest technical achievements, beginning with printing and ending with film and video.

This fact instructs one to consider not only the use of the mass media but also various other approaches, if only historical excursions and trips, which, alongside being attractive for tourism and study, should also serve to promote an appropriate upbringing by way of cultivating respect for places of remembrance and national symbols.

Tourism should also serve to enhance respect for our natural environment and its protection. And finally, there is the suggestion that we take note of our own traditions, the traditions of the youth movement, that we cite the names of youth movement activists -- activists who are perhaps only known in a given region, or milieu, but are meritorious -- who, and this is important, provide an example to emulate.

A particularly important element in patriotic and defense training of youth at the present time comprises constant efforts to make youth acquire the habit of respect for work. Combating the cult of mediocrity, supporting inventors and innovators, popularizing and giving preferential treatment to the movement for leadership and competition -- it is obvious that this must assume a new form and be in keeping with the spirit of the economic reform -- are moves that are absolutely necessary and most effective, not to mention the provision of economic education, which is the basis of new and good organizational solutions.

In this context it is impossible not to mention the important role of the army and military service. In many technical fields it is the driving force behind progress, and youth -- and through it the national economy -- benefits from these favorable circumstances. For this to be popularized it is necessary to stop presenting the romantic, parade-ground image of our armed forces and to show them as they actually are in everyday life, and this consists of service that is not easy, of difficult work, which chiefly determines the authority of the army.

The discussion we held has confirmed the appropriateness of the decision to concentrate efforts in the field of patriotic and defense training on the five main areas set out in the introduction. The members of the working group for the affairs of youth associations and social organizations attached to the National Defense Committee have declared their readiness to make greater efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of upbringing undertakings.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 8-14 JULY

AU171130 [Editorial Report] The Polish press monitored from 9 to 15 July reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (source, date, and page number given in parentheses):

Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and OPZZ chairman, toured the "Pokojski" ["Peace"] steelworks in Ruda Slaska on 8 July (TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jul);

PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski and Politburo candidate member Bogumil Ferensztajn visited children staying at holiday camps in Baworowa and Lubliniec respectively; PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski chaired a conference of voivodship party secretaries on the subject of the draft theses of the Fifth Central Committee Plenum at the Central Committee Headquarters on 9 July; Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received Constantin Ailianos, the new Greek ambassador, on 9 July (TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 July).

PZPR Politburo member Jozef Baryla received Lieutenant-General Boris Popov, chief military prosecutor of the Soviet Armed Forces, who headed a delegation from the USSR Military Prosecutor's Office. They discussed the combatting of crime among soldiers; PZPR Politburo member Jan Glowczyk was awarded the Order of Friendship of Nations by Soviet ambassador Vladimir Brovnikov at the Soviet embassy on 10 July. The order was conferred by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Also present at this ceremony were Politburo member Jozef Baryla and Central Committee secretary Henryk Bednarski; On 10 July, PZPR Politburo member Jozef Czyrek received DPRK ambassador O Man Sok in connection with the end of his diplomatic mission in Poland; PZPR Politburo member Zygmunt Muranski visited a youth camp in Raciborz on 10 July; PZPR Politburo member Zofia Stepien visited a scout camp near Czestochowa on 10 July; PZPR Politburo member and Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski attended a meeting of employees of the Polish Institute of International Affairs on 10 July, to mark this institutes's 40th anniversary (TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 July);

PZPR Politburo member Marian Wozniak attended the First All-Polish Congress of Young Trade Unionists in Mielna near Olsztyn on 11 July; PZPR Politburo member Jozef Baryla attended a graduation ceremony of cadets at the Feliks Dzierzhinskiy Military Political Academy in Warsaw on 11 July (TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 July);

Premier Zbigniew Messner received Aleksander Bartoszek, new ambassador to Canada, on 14 July); Foreign Minister Orzechowski received Lawry Wilson Herron, new Australian ambassador, on 15 July; PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski chaired a 14 July meeting of the PZPR Deputies' Club, which discussed the effectiveness of the second economic reform stage thesis and possible changes to the labor code (TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 July).

DASCALESCU RECEIVES CSSR'S OBZINA 17 JULY

AU171635 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1346 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1987 -- On July 17 Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received Jaromir Obzina, vice-president of the Czechoslovak Government, chairman of the State Commission for Technical and Scientific Development and Investments, who visited Romania.

The interview occasioned an exchange of messages of salute between the party and state leaders of the two countries, Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak.

During the interview the sides evoked the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, relations developing in the spirit of the understandings reached on the occasion of the summit Romanian-Czechoslovak interviews, and expressed the wish to expand them further. In the context they looked into new ways and means to contribute to the amplification of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Czechoslovakia. The sides placed special emphasis on the prospects of the collaboration between the two countries in the area of scientific and technological research in sectors of great importance for their economic and social progress.

While in Romania, Jaromir Obzina also called on Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister.

A protocol was signed between the National Committee of Science and Technology and the State Commission for Technical and Scientific Development and Investments, including measures for a deepening and enhancement of the efficiency of the Romanian-Czechoslovak technological and scientific collaboration.

GDR ANTI-FASCIST COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS

AU171649 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1505 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/7/1987 -- A delegation of the GDR Committee of Anti-Fascist Resistance, headed by Deputy Chairman Fritz Reuter, paid a visit of friendship and swap of experience to Romania, as guests of the Committee of Former Anti-Fascist Combatants and War Veterans of Romania.

The German guests were received by the Executive of the Romanian Committee and conducted talks that helped a better acquaintance with the two committees' activities, the strengthening of the links and friendship between the former combatants and war veterans in Romania and the anti-fascist resistance in the GDR.

RADU CONVEYS RCP MESSAGE TO BRAZIL CP CONGRESS

AU181421 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1118 GMT 18 Jul 87

[Text] Brasilia, AGERPRES, Jul 18, 1987 -- A warm comradely salute and best wishes of success in activity were conveyed by Constantin Radu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, to the 8th special congress of the Brazilian Communist Party, in behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

Emphasis was placed on the positive evolution of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity established and developing between the two parties, and the confidence was expressed that those links relying upon mutual esteem and confidence would keep developing in future as well.

After surveying the activity unfolded by the Romanian people for the fulfilment of the program of continuous development of the country, the message of salute approaches a string of questions of international life that keeps very grave and complex, as a result of the unprecedented intensification of the arms race, nuclear above all, of the existence and even aggravation of some conflicts in various parts of the world, of the continuation of the policy of strength, of interference in other states' internal affairs, of the continued deepening of the big economic and social gaps between the developed and developing countries, of the worsening of the latters' situation, which enhances the instability and the danger of a new world war.

Starting from these grave issues, the RCP and Romania assess that the fundamental issue of the current era is the halting of the arms race and a passage to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear above all.

Romania, the message further shows, thinks that the necessary prerequisites are at hand for banning war from mankind's life, for eliminating all nuclear weapons, achieving general disarmament and completely eliminating the weapons.

The Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania consider it necessary that efforts be increased for the negotiated settlement of all inter-state conflicts. Particularly, the struggle has to be intensified for a global, lasting and just peace to be achieved in the Middle East, in Central America and in the other regions of the world.

Considering the grave world economic situation, Romania considers it necessary that action be taken most resolutely for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order relying on full equality and equity.

In conclusion, stress is laid on the necessity to strengthen the collaboration, solidarity and unity among the communist and workers' parties, relying upon the observance of the principles of every party's autonomy and independence, of their right to elaborate their political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the historical, national and social conditions in their own country, as well as of the collaboration among the communist and workers' parties, socialist, social-democratic parties, among all progressive and democratic forces, based on the principle of equality and mutual regard, in the struggle for peace and progress in the world, for mankind's salvation from the danger of a nuclear war.

DPRK FRONT DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS STOIAN, OTHERS

AU191728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/7/1987 -- Over July 11-19 a delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Yu Ho-chun, a secretary-general of the Central Committee, visited Romania upon the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF].

During their visit the delegation conducted talks at the Headquarters of the SDUF National Council with Tamara Dobrin, chairman of the Executive Bureau of the Grand National Assembly with its chairman Nicolae Giosan, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Academy of Sociopolitical Studies under the CC of the RCP. The guests saw round economic units and sociocultural establishments in Galati and Constanta Counties, and participated in a civic rally devoted to the Romanian-Korean friendship in the commune of Facaeni, Ialomita County, organized within the month of solidarity with the Korean people's fight for the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland.

At the end of their visit the delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the DPRK of Korea was received by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP. Reference was made to the fine ties of collaboration, friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' party of Korea, between the two countries and peoples, and willingness was expressed to expand and deepen them.

UCY PLENARY SESSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TASKS

AU141115 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Jul 87 p 5

[Text] The Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] held a plenary session Saturday, 11 July. The session examined youth's participation in fulfilling the plan provisions aimed at developing agriculture, food industry, forestry, and water administration of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1987 and the tasks of the young generation to apply Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines and recommendations regarding the optimal performance of agricultural activity this year.

The plenary session also discussed the activity carried out by the UCY bodies and organizations and that of the Communist Students Associations aimed at professional education, training, and improvement of young people to match the requirements dictated by the application of the achievements of the present-day scientific revolution and in keeping with the exactingness formulated by the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, regarding the modernization of all branches of the national economy and the fast introduction of technical progress in the production process. The session also adopted a decision on the organization and coordination of activities on construction sites, in patriotic work camps, in central and local educational and recreational camps for children, pupils, students, and for other categories of young people during the 1987 summer vacation.

At the end of the plenary session, Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and first secretary of the UCY Central Committee, took the floor.

In an atmosphere of full patriotic and revolutionary involvement and great youthful enthusiasm, the participants sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU VISITS FARM UNITS IN CONSTANTA COUNTY

AU171651 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1602 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, July 17, 1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a new working visit to farm units in Constanta county, on Friday, July 17, in the morning.

The Romanian party and state leader's new meeting with the field workers of Constanta had as objectives the analysis of the steps taken for the conclusion the soonest with the best of results of the harvesting, for the performance of the other farm operations in due time and at a higher level of quality and the on the spot analysis of the way of current cultivation of flax, an economically highly valuable technical crop.

The Techirghiol cooperative producer farm was visited, as well as the irrigated crop research station "Dobrogea" in Vale Lui Traian, and experimental plots of the Costinesti Cooperative Producer Farm.

The new working dialogue emphasized this time as well President Nicolae Ceausescu's steady preoccupation for the continuous development and modernization of the Romanian agriculture, for the successful fulfillment of the targets of the new agrarian revolution.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 12-18 JULY

AU181933 [Editorial Report] Romanian media monitored by Austria Bureau 12-18 July reports the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourceline given in parentheses):

On 14 July, the national day of France, Nicola Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister attended an embassy reception, given by Jean-Marie le Breton, ambassador of France in Bucharest. (AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 14 July)

On 16 July, deputy Prime Minister Aneta Spornic attended Iraqi Embassy reception given by Safa' Salih al-Falaky, Iraqi ambassador to Bucharest on the occasion of his country's national day. (AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 16 July)

BRIEFS

CONSTANTA PORT TRAFFIC REVIEWED -- Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/7/1987 -- Nearly 60 ships flying Romanian and various other colours stand by the piers of the Port of Constanta. As many as 35 of them have taken in Romanian industrial products for foreign partners. A significant fact for the current port activities are the results of July 8, when the stevedores and mechanics of the seven harbour enterprises set a traffic record as they loaded and unloaded 8,500 tons of freight in excess of the planned provisions. In July traffic was higher by 7,000 tons on the average. Since the beginning of the year the collectivity of the harbour exploitation enterprise under the Ministry of Transports and Telecommunications has handled 308,000 tons of freight in excess of the plan, and that of the harbour exploitation enterprise under the Ministry of Machine Building exported by 45,000 tons more equipment than planned. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1720 GMT 10 Jul 87 AU]

HUNGARY'S MARJAI VISITS CROATIA 16-19 JULY

Officials Discuss Cooperation

ID192102 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 19 Jul 87

[Text] Zagreb, July 19 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai paid an official friendly visit to Croatia from July 16 to 19 on the invitation of Anton Milovic, president of the Federal Executive Council (government) of the Croatian Socialist Republic of the SFRY.

Jozsef Marjai held friendly talks with Anton Milovic and other members of the Croatian government. The parties stated that in the various fields of economic, technical and scientific cooperation there are realistic opportunities for expanding turnover and introducing new forms of cooperation. They shared the view that coordinated, comprehensive measures should be taken to maintain the dynamism of trade turnover, strengthen direct contacts between enterprises, and promote the establishment of new constructions of cooperation. Jozsef Marjai held talks with the managers of several Croatian enterprises on concrete issues of cooperation.

Jozsef Marjai met Ante Markovic, president of the State Presidency of the Croatian Socialist Republic, who gave a dinner in honour of the deputy prime minister.

Markovic Receives Marjai

LD172347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1922 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Zagreb, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Presidency, this evening received Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is on a several-day visit to the SR of Croatia.

In open and cordial talks, it has been announced that there has been an exchange of views on the current socioeconomic situation in both countries, and satisfaction was expressed on both sides about bilateral relations between the two friendly, neighboring countries. In the talks, special attention was devoted to developing economic cooperation, long-term business and technical cooperation, and the program for the development of a gas and oil distribution complex as well as small border traffic.

A joint statement noted that there is unexplored scope as well as interest on both sides for improving still further overall cooperation between Hungary and the SFRY and, within the framework, the SR of Croatia as well.

BEIJING MAYOR CHEN XITONG ARRIVES FOR 7-DAY VISIT

LD180324 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1831 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is following with great interest everything that China is currently undertaking as part of its reforms and socialist development, Serbian Republican Presidency President Ivan Stambolic said in a talk with Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong in Belgrade today. Chen Xitong arrived on a seven-day visit to Belgrade today.

Stambolic expressed the hope that the visit would contribute to the strengthening of relations, primarily economic ones, between the two countries. He said that Yugoslavia often claims to have better political relations than economic ones, with many countries, but the discrepancy in these relations is nowhere so much in evidence as in relations with China.

The Beijing mayor said the aim of his visit was to learn about Yugoslavia's experience in reform, as it may be of outstanding use to China. He showed particular interest in the process of decentralizing the Yugoslav economy, as this is a highly current issue in China.

Chen Xitong today visited the Belgrade Rail Transport Institute where a proposal was made that the institute cooperate with the Beijing industrial sector in producing vidasil, a heat-insulating material invented by the Yugoslav engineer Vida Popovic. Vidasil was awarded the grand prix at the Paris "Eureka" world exhibition.

Chen Xitong said that vidasil could also be produced for export through such cooperation, as Beijing has the necessary materials and cheap labor power and lacks the technology Yugoslavia offers.

DIZDAREVIC HANDS PROPOSALS TO GENSCHER ON WORKERS

LD172011 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Bonn, July 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia has proposed hosts of steps to the Bonn government concerning improvements in the position of Yugoslav workers and their families in the F.R. of Germany. A document of proposals was handed over during a meeting between Yugoslav and F.R.G. foreign secretaries Raif Dizdarevic and Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Malente, West Germany, July 14-15.

In the F.R.G. there are 590,000 Yugoslavs (270,000 workers and 320,000 their family members), some having been here for twenty or more years. Up to 20,000 Yugoslavs return home annually.

In concentrating on social security and education, the document proposes equal allowances for all children of Yugoslav workers in West Germany irrespective of whether the children live in Germany or Yugoslavia.

Another proposal urges the financing of supplementary instruction in maternal language for Yugoslav children to help their later inclusion in the Yugoslav educational system. The proposed measures should supplement either the bilateral agreement on employment or a relevant new inter-state agreement.

SOKO BANJA COAL MINERS STRIKE ENDS 17 JULY

LD171316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1240 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Soko Banja, July 17 (TANJUG) -- A three-day strike at the Soko Banja coal mines, caused by discontent with low wages, ended today. The mine management will propose a 50 per cent rise to the workers' council.

This is the second strike in Yugoslav mines this year. The first, lasting a little over one month, was in Labin in April and at the beginning of May. The Labin miners also demanded higher wages.

WORKERS STRIKE IN PRIJEDOR PAPER FACTORY

LD172212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1454 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Summary] Prijedor, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- More than 200 workers of the Celpak cellulose and paper factory in Prijedor went on strike this morning. The direct cause of the strike was low personal incomes for the month of June. The strikers demanded a 100 percent pay rise or, if this demand cannot be met, a guaranteed income until the situation is settled.

WORKERS IN TIMBER FIRM CONDUCT WORK STOPPAGE

LD172222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] Prijedor, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- About 350 workers in the Sipad-Sana timber firm in Sanski Most have stopped work. After yesterday's and today's interruption of work in the furniture-making plants, today workers at the sawmill went on strike, too. The main reason for the stoppage are low personal incomes which, in this part of Sipad Sana, are barely, at the national average amount -- about 60,000 dinars. In talks with representatives of the management and self-managing organs, timber yard workers at Sanski Most stressed their demand for changes in the existing methods for distributing income among members of the work organizations, in view of the fact that some of its parts have significantly higher personal incomes. In the Forestry Basic Organization of Associated Labor, for example, it is possible to earn up to three times more than those in the timber yard.

SERBS GATHER IN PRILUZJE, VOICE 'REAL PROBLEMS'

AU171525 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] In connection with the gathering of Serbian and Montenegrin citizens at the village of Priluzje last night, a press conference has been given in the Communal Committee of the LC of Vucitrn. Muhamed Menici, president of the Communal Committee, informed the press about the chronology of the conflict between the Stankovic family of Priluzje and the Rama family of Donji Stanovac.

Menici said that during their 3-hour meeting the citizens pointed out chiefly real problems, and demanded that the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Session on Kosovo be implemented. The communal authorities, journalists were told, assessed that sharpest measures must be taken against the instigators of the conflict, the Rama brothers, who are in detention, but that the whole case must not affect the good relations among the nationalities in the village of Priluzje.

VLASI COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS WITH KOSOVO SITUATION

AU121950 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 12 Jul 87

[Interview with Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, by Zivojin Jerotijevic and Dusan Radulovic from the "Sunday at 10" program -- place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The guest of our today's program is Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, and the reason is the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee session held 2 days ago which adopted direct tasks for the implementation of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Session on Kosovo problems.

The Provincial Committee session has successfully ended yet another round of our interparty work consultations. The basic characteristic of this meeting was the decision to radically change the situation in Kosovo. With this aim in mind the committee adopted 54 concretely defined work tasks together with precise set time limits for their implementation. In an interview given to this program Azem Vlasi also talks about some other matters recently at the center of attention of the broadest public.

[Question] Since the measures undertaken to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo have unfortunately not produced positive results, the public thinks that the measures were not good enough or correct, as is usually said, or that somebody did not want to implement them. What do you think is the case?

[Vlasi] There is a little bit of both. We said that a variety of reasons and social circumstances represent a whole complex of problems and reasons that are influencing the process of emigration. Our prime objective, our urgent objective, is to provide in every respect the protection to all our citizens and to eliminate pressures. But this question is a little bit broader. What is pressure? In a literal sense we as a society are obliged, bound to protect people, their integrity, property and so forth. But the political climate in its own way, as one may say, [words indistinct]. In addition to all the measures that we are going to undertake on a broader plan order to eliminate the basic social causes and reasons that stimulate emigration, we must, through the political work of the SAWP and the LC bring a little bit more of, as one may say, of humanity, of warmth to human relations, in order to create a higher degree of solidarity among the people and cease from talking about how intranational relations are not good, how everything is destroyed and disturbed. If a citizen needs protection, people usually expect and think that this protection should be provided by the militia or court. If we do not work toward human solidarity, toward good-neighborly and friendly relations everywhere, in other words, if we do not succeed in improving the total human relations through our action, then I am afraid, the situation will continue to be serious in that respect.

[Question] The strengthening of, or let us say the improvement in intranational relations is surely a long-term process but the situation is such that the halting of emigration requires urgent measures, one must work quickly, resolutely, otherwise [words indistinct]

[Vlasi] Yes, I have often said that we can talk about certain aspects, we can say that we have undertaken all measures to prevent crude and direct pressures on people, but if the process of emigration continues because of some other reasons, the result, the consequence will ultimately be the same -- an ethnically pure Kosovo. We will simply have to undertake measures on implementing and realizing all the measures we have adopted so far. I think we have reason to believe that the situation will improve because everything we are going to undertake, everything that will be jointly worked on regarding the implementation of the ninth session will contribute toward returning confidence that people have lost. This is the most important thing.

[Question] Comrade Vlasi, how will the view on the ideopolitical differentiation of some former and possibly some current officials be realized in practice, that is, of course, if they are proved to be responsible?

[Vlasi] In brief, as far as further differentiation is concerned, we will continue to work in a more specific, more resolute manner wherever lags have been noted or where there has not been any differentiation so far.

As far as the cadre in leaderships and other places is concerned, I can only say that we will tackle this question in a principled manner without any pressures, without any conditions, without making any bypasses, the way it was defined in the 18th point of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum conclusions. There will be no going around, bypassing, and as far the methods, ways of approaching this is concerned. The Kosovo LC Provisional Committee Presidium will most probably bear the main part of the responsibility as to whether or not we will need any working groups, and so forth. We will very soon discuss how the Presidium will tackle this. Everything will be on the basis of the criteria and principles which the LC cultivates in its method of sorting out certain things. Everything will be on the basis of facts, real assessments, without prejudice, the basis of real facts, the real state of affairs. Nobody will, as one may say, be forgotten for his sins, but if the reasons are, say, unfounded nobody will be subjected to any measures without proof.

[Question] You expressed a very clear view regarding responsibilities in your introductory speech. But Comrade Vlasi we are interested in your view on the political break up with some individuals which usually ends in resignations. However the content of these resignations -- Ismail Bajra's resignation shows this well, was not such that could be widely accepted. Therefore we would like to know what you think about resignations as a method of political breaking up with some individuals.

[Vlasi] To be honest, we in our party do not have precisely defined criteria in a set from as guidance for situations when some individuals withdraw from their positions or if some measures are being taken against them. [passage omitted] If one chooses to resign because of certain political circumstances, a feeling of responsibility, one has the right to write an explanation of his views. Others have right to either accept or reject it. [passage omitted]

[Question] May I remind you Comrade Vlasi that two events from our relatively recent past have been recently in the center of the public's attention, namely the Bujan Conference and the Prizren process. There have also been direct accusations against Comrade Fadilj Hodja and we would like you to comment on the whole situation.

[Vlasi] The Prizren process was, as far as I know, the work of police which our party and the official organs of this country, republic and province removed from the agenda in a certain way in order to prevent this society and party from getting involved in some things that could even disgrace them. We do not have anything new, we do not have new elements that would lead to a change in our country's decision regarding this case. Therefore one should [word indistinct]. The Bujan conference is something different. In connection with this the most attention, different commentaries and so forth was caused by statement relating to the possibility of Kosovo being annexed to Albania. At that time the Central Committee of the Communist Party assessed this as unacceptable, as wrong, and so forth. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

YOUTH PAPER FOR KOSOVO -- Pristina, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- In the spirit of the LCY Central Committee conclusions on strengthening brotherhood and unity in Kosovo, the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation Provincial Conference Presidium has launched an initiative to publish a youth paper in Serbo-Croatian. The youth paper ZERI I RINIS in Albanian has been appearing in Kosovo for over 40 years as the organ of the youth organization. The proposal for a similar paper in Serbo-Croatian was originated some time ago but has so far not been realized due to a lack of funds. The youth organization is calling for the proposal to be implemented by the end of the year. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 16 Jul 87 LD]